to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the ſpace of ſome miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with leſs loſs of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his ſide two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other ſtraight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with leſs rivers interveen'd. *Paradiſe Reg.*

CHA'MPERTORS. *n. ſ.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move ſuits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and purſue, at their proper coſts, to have part of the land in conteſt, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHA'MPERTY. *n. ſ.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

CHAMPI'GNON. *n. ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom.

He viler friends with doubtful muſhrooms treats,
Secure for you, himſelf *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the reſemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob at one end.
Woodward on Foſſils.

CHA'MPION. *n. ſ.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two *champions*, the victory would go on the one ſide.
Bacon's Coll. of Good and Evil.

For hot, cold, moiſt, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for maſt'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Par. Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 898.

O light of Trojans, and ſupport of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverſe admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a ſtout warriour.

A ſtouter *champion* never handled ſword. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themſelves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no leſs for him that trieth the combat in his own caſe, than for him that fighteth in the caſe of another. *Cowel.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The ſeed of Banquo, kings!
Rather than ſo, come, fate, into the liſt,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHANCE. *n. ſ.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The only man of all that *chance* could bring,
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itſelf; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of ſpeaking, whereby we would expreſs, that ſuch effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper cauſes, but without their deſign to produce them.
Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune, or chance.

Theſe things are commonly not obſerved, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To ſay a thing is a *chance* or caſualty, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, is not profaneneſs, but a great truth; as ſignifying no more, than that there are ſome events beſides the knowledge and power of ſecond agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld, has ſtruck me dead;
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poiſon is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*
All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canſt not ſee. *Pope.*

4. Event; ſucceſs; luck.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodneſs
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To ſay, extremity was the trier of ſpirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

6. Poſſibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but chance may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit of heav'n, by fountain ſide,
Or in thick ſhade retir'd. *Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* iv. *l.* 530.

Then your ladyſhip might have a *chance* to eſcape this addreſs. *Swift.*

CHANCE. *adj.* [It is ſeldom uſed but in compoſition.] Happening by chance.

Now ſhould they part, malicious tongues would ſay,
They met like *chance* companions on the way.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chanceſt* on; but think;——
Thou haſt thy miſtreſs ſtill. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Ay, Caſca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* today,
That Cæſar looks ſo ſad. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eaſily took. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I choſe the ſafer ſea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *n. ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley*. In law.]

The caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-ſide, by which many uſually travel, and caſt down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paſſing by is ſlain: in this caſe he offends, becauſe he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himſelf. *Cowel.*

If ſuch an one ſhould have the ill hap, at any time, to ſtrike a man dead with a ſmart ſaying, it ought, in all reaſon and conſcience, to be judged but a *chancemedley*. *South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney, b.* ii.

CHA'NCEL. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lettices, with which the chancel was incloſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the miniſter ſhould ſay ſervice in the *chancel*. *Hooker, b. v.* § 30.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a ſingle ſtone of four feet in thickneſs, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancelier*, Fr. from *cancellare*, *literas vel ſcriptum linea per medium ducta damnare*, and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *à cancelli*, which ſignify all one with κιγκλιδες, a lettice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid croſsways one over another, ſo that a man may ſee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment ſeats were compaſſed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the preſs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.]

Quæſitus regni tibi cancellarius *Angli*,
Primus ſolliciti mente petendus erit.
Hic eſt, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verſes of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the biſhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

1. *Cancellarius*, at the firſt, ſignified the regiſters or actuaries in court; *grapharios*, *ſcil. qui conſcribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam*. But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cauſes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowel.*

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beaſt you lie:
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*. *Dryd. jun.*

Ariſtides was a perſon of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and beſt acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; ſo that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. CHANCELLOR *in the Eccleſiaſtical Court*. A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral*. A dignitary, whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer*. An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the reſt of the court, ordereth things to the king's beſt benefit. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ſtatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt-fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowel. Chamb.*

5. CHANCELLOR *of an Univerſity*. The principal magiſtrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR *of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order. *Chambers.*

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor.

The next Sunday after he gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, he came himſelf to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his gentleman-uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camd.*

CHA'NCERY. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*; then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal. *Cowel.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party muſt be ſignified in the court of *chancery*, by the biſhops letters under the ſeal epiſcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

It is poſſible he was not well cured, and would have relapſed with a *chancre*. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too ſtrict in giving ſo many internals in the cure of ſo ſmall an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiſeman.*

CHANDELI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

The ſack that thou haſt drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareſt *chandlers* in Europe.
Shakeſp. Henry IV. *p.* i.

But whether black or lighter dies are worn,
The *chandler*'s baſket, on his ſhoulder born,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHA'NFRIN. *n. ſ.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambio*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own eſtate, had need chooſe well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and leſs ſubtile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To reſign any thing for the ſake of another, with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Perſons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their underſtanding duly to conſider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we ſtill change; but here's the curſe,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worſe.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Prologue.

3. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.

A ſhopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a cuſtomer comes for a crown's worth of goods.
Swift's Intelligencer, N° 19.

4. To give and take reciprocally, with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To ſecure thy content, look upon thoſe thouſands, *with* whom thou wouldſt not, for any intereſt, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

5. To alter.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arreſt;
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Whatſoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low eſtate. *Eccluſ.* ii. 4.

For the elements were *changed* in themſelves by a kind of harmony, like as in a pſaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always ſounds. *Wiſdom*, xix. 18.

6. To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this curriſh Jew.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

7. *To change a horſe*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration; as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

CHANGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal ſcene,
Still varying to the laſt! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of perſons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns ſhall riſe and ſet;
While thy abandon'd tribes ſhall only know
A diff'rent maſter, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each *change*, the ſon of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take ſeeds or roots, and ſet ſome of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the ſame kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 893.

4. Novelty.

The hearts
Of all his people ſhall revolt from him,
And kiſs the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,
And they, for *change*, will try our Engliſh air.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar, Prologue.

5. In ringing; an alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Eaſy it may be to contrive new poſtures, and ring other *changes* upon the ſame bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty ſheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges*, xiv. 12.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the preſent want of *change* ariſes; but ſuppoſing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thouſand pounds would be ſufficient. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.

A ſteady mind will admit ſteady methods and counſels; but there is no meaſure to be taken of a *changeable* humour.
L'Eſtrange.

As I am a man, I muſt be *changeable*; and ſometimes the graveſt of us all are ſo, even upon ridiculous accidents.
Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

2. Poſſible to be changed.

The fibrous or vaſcular parts of vegetables ſeem ſcarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs.

At length he betrothed himſelf to one worthy to be liked, if any worthineſs might excuſe ſo unworthy a *changeableneſs*.
Sidney, b. ii.

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableneſs* with which we are too juſtly branded by all our neighbours. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 25.

2. Suſceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expreſſed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableneſs* or immutability of them, but conſidering the nature and quality of ſuch laws. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

CHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconſtant; uncertain; mutable; ſubject to variation; fickle.

Unſound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily deviſed for her good, yet never effectually proſecuted or performed.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *n. ſ.* [from *change*; the word ariſes from an odd ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away children, and put others that are ugly and ſtupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her baſe elfin breed there for thee left;
Such, men do *changelings* call, ſo chang'd by fairies theft.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. i. *c.* x. *ſtanz.* 65.

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy ſtol'n from an Indian king;
She never had ſo ſweet a *changeling*.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

2. An ideot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence ſhut out,
Wildly we roam in diſcontent about. *Dryden's Tyrr. Love.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they ſwung;
As they had turn'd from ſide to ſide,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *change*.] One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not ſo eaſy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courſe, to change the *channel*, and turn their ſtreams another way. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

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